REGISTERED No. 77—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,786.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Each line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. S. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th Jan. 1874, at 4 P.M.

January 1874.		February 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves Tuticorin	1
„ Beitnagherry	25	„ Colombo	2
„ Vingoria	25	„ Galle	3
„ Goa	26	„ Negapatam	6
„ Carwar	26	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Mangalore	27	„ Madras	8
„ Cannanore	28	„ Cocanada	10
„ Tellicherry	28	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Calicut	29	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Berpore	29	„ Gopaulpore	13
„ Cochin	30	„ False Point	14
„ Alleppy	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	14

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, as they can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

Jan. 1874.		Feb. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSREH	4
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Guadur	21	„ Fao	6
„ Muscat	23	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bahrein	6
„ Linga	27	„ Koweit	11
„ Bushire	29	„ Bunder Abbas	13
„ Koweit	31	„ Muscat	15
„ Guadur	31	„ Guadur	31
„ Mahomerah	31	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH	Feb. 1	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Steward, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th January, 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 893 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd January 1874 at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, PORBUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE steam-ship MURIEL, 1,162 Tons, 700 H.P., will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 20th instant.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—1st Class, Rs. 450, Exclusive of Wines.

This Steamer has Cabin and Saloon accommodation on deck, and carries a Stewardess. For passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

STEAM TO COCHIN, AND IF INDUCEMENT OFFERS TOUCHING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE STEAMER PEARL, Captain C. Dorey, will leave this at 2 P.M., 17th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

C. A. BEYTS & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Bombay, 14th January 1874.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 360 H.P., Captain C. C. Cousins, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 28th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS..... Rs. 500 ; Exclusive of Wines.
Ditto. 2nd CLASS..... „ 350 ; Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th January 1874. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	.....	£25 0	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	£32 0	.....	£20 0	.....	£14-4
To Suez	£32 8	.....	£22 0	.....	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., of GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4	Including Wines. Without food.
„ Suez	26	.....	22	.....	8	
„ Port Said	26	.....	22	.....	9	
„ Alexandria	29	.....	25	.....	9-10	
„ Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14	
„ Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14	
„ Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14	
„ Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14	
„ Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	.....	35	.....	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

BROUGHAM AND HORSE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a neat miniature, circular glass-fronted BROUGHAM, almost as good as new, having been only a year in use. Also, a small, pure-bred Arab HORSE. For particulars, address C., *Stanley Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 19th January, 1874, at 2 P.M., from Marseilles.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,682 Tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain S. D. Shalland, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Marseilles at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 12th January 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 27th January 1874, at 3 P.M., from Marseilles.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (3,178 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class..... Rs. 660
Second Class..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of a valuable Messuage Buildings and Land at Malabar Hill, Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of January 1874, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the Administrator with the Will annexed of the estate and effects of Nowrojee Byramjee Farukh, late Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Belgaum, deceased, the following property :—

All the messuage or bungalow cosch-house, stable, out-buildings and land, situate on the top of Malabar Hill, on the east side of the public highway called Nepean Road, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,975 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the public highway known as the New Road leading to Chowpatty, on the west partly by the said Nepean Road and partly by Government ground, on the north by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee and Muncoond Shamjee and on the south by Government ground, which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 190 and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Kemp and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, Solicitors, 5, Church Lane, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of two desirable Residences and Land at Matheran, in the Zillah of Tanna.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of January 1874, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell in two lots, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of the Administrator, with the Will annexed of the Estate and Effects of Nowrojee Byramjee Farukh, late Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Belgaum, deceased, the following properties :—

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement four acres and ten goontas or thereabouts, being No. 1039 in the Map of Matheran, deposited in the Office of the Collector of Tanna, together with the messuage, dwelling-house, and buildings standing thereon, known as Partial House, situate on the west side of the public road at Matheran, in the sub-district of Kolapore, Zillah Tannah, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by property belonging to A. D. Carvalho, Esq., and on the north and south by the public road.

LOT No. 3

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement four acres and twenty-four goontas or thereabouts, being No. 70 in the Map of Matheran, deposited in the office of the Collector of Tanna, together with the messuage, dwelling-house and buildings standing thereon, known as Garbut Hall, situate on the west side of a public road at Matheran, in the sub-district of Kolapore Zillah Tannah, and bounded on the east by the said public road, on the west by Government ground, No. 140, on the north by Lots Nos. 102, 109, and on the south by Government ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH, Solicitors, 5, Church Lane, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE first-class French ship BERRYER, 404 Tons Register, will sail for MAURITIUS at the end of this month. For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY & Co.

OF mutual CONSENT, the SUBSCRIBER, JAMES MACALISTER, CEASED on 31st December 1873 to be a PARTNER of, or to have any INTEREST in, the FIRM of FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Merchants in Bombay.]

ANDREW CURRIE, Witness,
JAMES FINLAY & Co.

WILLIAM A. HEDDERWICK, Witness,
JAMES MACALISTER.

Glasgow, 31st December 1873.

FROM THIS DATE, Mr. ROBERT EWING has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our FIRM of FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

JAMES FINLAY & Co.

Glasgow, 1st January 1874.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are invited to send in their CLAIMS to the LIQUIDATORS of the Company at its Registered Office, Sassoon Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before MONDAY, the 16th day of March 1874, otherwise the Final Distribution will be declared and distributed, and those Creditors who have failed to send in their Claims will be excluded from the benefit of such distribution.

Such of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company who have not claimed and received the First and Second Distributions of Assets declared on the Shares held by them in the above Company are hereby requested to receive the same at the above Office without further delay.

दयाल रतनशी.
i.e. DAYAL RUTTONSEY,
Bombay, 15th January 1874. Liquidator.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AGENTS :
Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS, OR FOR LIFE.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES :
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OR PREMIUM BEING MADE.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.
POPULAR CONCERTS.
SATURDAY, 17th JANUARY 1874.

Subscription Season Tickets will be Admitted.
Performance will commence at 5-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

DUETTO ..... "Ai nostri monti (Trovatore)"...*Verdi.*
Signorina D'Marchi e Ganzini.

ROMANZA ..." Traviata (Di Provenza il Mar il Suol)" *Verdi.*
Signor Possee.

CANZONE ..... "Pierotto (Linda)" ..... *Donizetti.*
Signorina D'Marchi.

REMINISCENCE ..." De La Juive" ..... *Batta.*
Signor Ortosi (Violoncello Solo).

BALLATA ..... "Ballo in Maschera" ..... *Verdi.*
Signor Ganzini.

ARIA ..... "Vi Ravviso Guoghi ameni (Somnambula" *Bellini.*
Signor Pozzi.

ROMANZA ..... "Non t. Scordar di me" ..... *Robaudi.*
Signorina D'Marchi (Con accomp. to di Violencello).

DUETTO ..... "Godismo" ..... *Campana.*
Signor Ganzini e Possee.

Conductor—Signor GIACINTO INZOLI.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

Signor G. INZOLI, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M. of the 19th instant for the supply of HOSPITAL CLOTHING. Further particulars can be learnt on application.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, 15th January 1874.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED).

ALLOTMENTS of SHARES in the above Society are now being made, and as a large proportion of the proposed Capital has been subscribed, the Directors have decided to commence operations.

Applications for Shares will still be entertained ; but those wishing to avail themselves of the advantages the Society offers, should send in their applications for Shares AT ONCE. Due Notice will be given to Shareholders of the arrival of the first supplies, now being ordered, and of the opening of the business premises.

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 16th January 1874.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February 1874, the following VESSELS, as they stand on the day of SALE :—

H. M.'s Iron Paddle Steam Tug SCINDE, burthen in Tons 408 53/94 Builder's Measurement, 140 Horse Power nom nal, with tubular Boilers and a pair of Oscillating Condensing Engines, with feathering float Wheels by Messrs. Penn and Watt of Birmingham, length on deck 164 feet and 3 inches, breadth extreme 23 feet, bread h of paddle boxes 39 feet and 11 inches, and depth in h ld 12 feet and 1 inch, built by M. Pearse & Co., of Durham, in 1862.

H. M.'s Schooner FANNY, with Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Sails, &c., burthen in Tons 193 80/94, length between the perpendiculars 76 feet and 2 inches, breadth extreme 17 feet and 3 inches, and depth in hold 8 feet and 2½ inches, built in Surat in March 1856. She is coppered and fastened with copper and iron fastening.

H. M.'s Schooner GEORGIANA, with Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Sails, &c., burthen in Tons 90, length between the perpendiculars 72 feet, length on upper deck 75 feet and 3 inches, breadth extreme 16 feet and 1 6 inches, breadth moulded 16 feet, and depth in hold 7 feet and 6 inches, built in Bombay in 1855-56. She is coppered and copper fastened as high as the copper line, above copper line and is fastened with iron.

The Schooner FANNY and GEORGIANA are now in Dock, and can be examined on communication with the Master Builder of the Dockyard at any time.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of these Vessels will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government, a Deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of Sale and the remainder to be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offers by Government, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and the Vessels resold for the benefit of the State.

For List of Stores and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th January 1874.

AERATED WATERS.

Messrs. D. S KEMP & Co. beg to invite attention to their incomparable Aerated Beverages. They believe that their eminence as Manufacturers of Aerated Waters has hitherto been fully maintained ; and their Customers may rest assured that no expense or efforts will be spared to keep the manufacture in all its departments fully abreast of modern invention.

They beg especially to state (and this they guarantee) that HAND POWER only is employed in the manufacture. From this no considerations of cheapness will induce them to deviate.

The following features characterize the Beverages :—

PURE WATER, PURE GAS,
POWERFUL PRESSURE.

The Alkaline Ingredients are carefully adjusted. The Syrups and Essences are made under critical supervision.

SODA WATER	per doz. Rs.	0 12
LEMONADE	„	1 0
TONIC WATER (KEMP'S OWN)	„	1 0
GINGERADE	„	1 0
AERATED WATER (EAU GAZEUSE)	„	0 12
POTASH WATER	„	1 0
LITHIA WATER } MEDICINAL,	„	1 8
MEDICINAL SODA } WATER	„	1 0
BOTTLES FOR ABOVE charged extra.	„	1 0

Other Aerated Beverages made to order.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

Mr. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5	0 to £50
„ Ear-rings	„ £ 1	10 to £10
„ Lockets	„ £ 1	0 to £20
„ Suites	„ £10	10 to £50
Chains ..... Per Ounce	„ £6	6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
„ Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
„ Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
„ Rings	from £ 5 to £500
„ Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

Mr. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

he quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

Trade Mark—"B. & Co., Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation.*

The Leigh Boiler Anti-Incrustation Composition

Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to Bickersteth & Co., as above.

NOTICES.

THE FLOATING THEATRE, MAIDAN.

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 20th JANUARY 1874.

Mr. A. Feitelsohn has much pleasure in announcing to the Public that the above Theatre, (built on the exact spot recently occupied by Chiarini's Italian Circus)

WILL BE RE-OPENED

ON TUESDAY, 20th JANUARY 1874,

WHEN THE

GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE

WILL MAKE THEIR RE-APPEARANCE IN

A GRAND SPECIAL PROGRAMME,

prepared for this occasion.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserve Seats	Rs. 3	Gallery	Re. 1
Family Tickets, to admit three	„ 6	Pit	As. 8

Doors open at 8 o'clock ; Performance to Commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.
Wm. BURTON, Agent.

GENERAL AVERAGE, PER S.S. MURIEL.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE STATEMENT being now ready, Consignees who have paid deposits can recover the balance due to them on application at our Office, producing their Deposit Receipts.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 12th January 1874.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—Undersigned is PREPARED to LAND and SHIP GOODS at and from the Port Trust Bunders at rates which can be learned at his Office, or at the Office of the Trustees, Elphinstone Circle.

By Order,
JOHN RYAN, Traffic Manager.

Carnac Bunder, Bombay, 12th January 1874.

SALTPETRE.—Parties desirous of supplying about 150 tons of SALTPETRE during the next 12 months for the use of the Gunpowder Manufactory at Kirkee, near Poona, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, who will receive Tenders up to the 28th February 1874.

THOMAS T. HAGGARD, Colonel,
Agent for Gunpowder.

Gunpowder Factory Office, Kirkee, 8th January 1874.

TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 19th instant, for LAYING the TRACK of the TRAMWAY from the Wellington Fountain to Pydownee Tank.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

For Specifications and any information apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 12th January 1874.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. DAVID E. GOSTLING in our Firm CEASED on the 31st ultimo.

SCOTT, McLELLAND, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st, Jan, 1874.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned has THIS DAY commenced practice as an ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER. He is prepared to make Designs for Iron Bridges, Civil and Public Buildings, to advise and arbitrate on Professional Matters, and to make Final Measurements and Accounts of Contract Works.

DAVID E. GOSTLING, C.E.,
Fellow Royal Inst. Brit. Architects
Office, National Bank Building, Bombay, 1st Jan. 1874.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited.)

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, and established on the model of the Civil Service Supply Association.

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH,
(With Power to Increase.)

Deposit on Application Rs. 5 per Share.
Instalment on Allotment Rs. 5 per Share, and a further Call of Rs. 10 as required at an interval of not less than three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

WALTER LANG, Esq., Messrs. Ridley, Scott, & Co.
T. E. TAYLOR, Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
ANDREW HAY, Esq., Broker.
A. E. FEILDEN, Esq., Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
PERCY J. JAMES, Esq., R.N., Commanding H. M. S. *Abyssinia.*
(With power to add to the number.)

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Parsee Bazaar Street.

BANKERS.

The NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Elphinstone Circle.

AUDITORS.

T. LIDBETTER, Esq. ; S. READ, Esq.

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS.

Messrs. C. E. MITCHELL & Co., No. 11 Hummum Street, to which address all communications should be sent, and where the Articles of Association can be seen.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS SOCIETY has been formed on the same co-operative principles as the Civil Service Supply Association in London, for the purpose of supplying its supporters with articles both of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest possible prices.

The Society is intended to supply a want long felt in Bombay, namely, of an institution where European stores of approved quality can be purchased at a very moderate advance over English wholesale prices, after addition of shipping charges.

It is intended to keep in stock nearly every requisite in ordinary use, and the goods will be ordered from England, &c., from the best wholesale houses in the trade.

To enable the Society to attain this object, negociations are being entered into with the wholesale houses in Europe which supply the Civil Service Supply Association in London, and it is anticipated that arrangements will be made as favourable to the Society as those which have been the true secret of the success of the Civil Service Supply Association.

Special arrangements will be made to suit up-country customers, and, as soon as practicable, Branch Stores will be opened at Poona, Kurrachee, and other important stations.

To avoid the possibility of bad debts, all articles which are supplied from the Stores must be paid for at the time of ordering, and all orders from up country must be accompanied by a remittance, and the number of the ticket and the name of the holder must be stated in all orders sent by post.

To suit the convenience of Shareholders, Deposit Accounts will be received of Rs. 50 and upwards, which will be credited to the Depositor on the purchase of goods by him.

Price Lists of all articles sold at the Society's Stores will be compiled every three months, and will be delivered free of charge to Shareholders. These price lists will be accurately compiled, and will be found to contain the fullest details as to the goods on sale :—Shareholders can thus, by writing out a list of articles required and sending the list with a remittance to the Society's stores, obviate the necessity of any personal attendance.

It is an established fact that consumers by availing themselves of the co-operative system obtain an immense advantage both in quality and price, and from the assurance of support received from all classes of the community, the Directors are confident that this is an advantageous time to introduce the system of co-operation on an extensive scale with large and increasing body of consumers, and they have every reason to believethat by careful management the business will develop itself into a large and profitable undertaking.

Remittances may be made through any Bank or Firm for goods to be supplied, &c., to be paid in to the account of the Society, at the Society's Bankers, in Bombay. The goods ordered will then be despatched by rail or steamer, as required.

The Civil Service Supply Association, whose mode of doing business has been adopted by this Society, is a great commercial success in England, and a proved boon to persons of limited income. The extraordinary rapidity with which that business has grown will best be seen from the following table, showing the amount of sales at the Stores during each year of the Association, viz :—

Date.	*Amount of Sales.*	*Date.*	*Amount of Sales.*
1865	£ 5,000	1869	£345,000
1866	„ 21,000	1870	„ 447,000
1867	„ 85,000	1871	„ 645,000
1868	„ 218,000	1872	„ 723,000

"During the half-year ending 31st March last the sales reached £302,000, being therefore at the rate of £784,000 a year, viz. for grocery and wine £410,000, for hosiery and clothing £194,000, and for fancy goods, stationery, &c. £182,000."

At the time the above extract appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*, i.e. July 1873, in an *Article by a Member of the Civil Service Stores* (to which intending members are referred for the fullest information) about 8,100 lbs. of tea and about 15 tons of sugar were being sold weekly.

"Civil Service Supply Association.—The Report of the Civil Service Supply Association, for the half-year ending the 28th February 1873, has just been issued. During the period under notice, 943 new shares have been issued, bringing the total number of shares now in force up to 4,325. The issue of 213 tickets to members of the Civil Service, and 19 to their friends, has completed the number of tickets which the Committee are authorized to issue to outsiders, and we are informed that there are at present numerous applicants for tickets who, unless the existing rule is altered, cannot be admitted to the benefits of the Association. The goods bought during the half year represented a value of £370,760, the sales amounting to £391,742, and the stock in hand being valued at £95,538. The gross profit on the trading was £31,823, and this, with the receipt for shares, tickets, and from other sources of revenue, amounting to £1,236, makes a total gross income for the half year of £32,559. The working exp

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 15TH JANUARY.

STERLING exchange is still tending upwards, there are few buyers of Bills even at the high rates quoted.

Government Securities are quite neglected, the prices given below being quite nominal.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 7/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 3/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 10⅞ to 1/11d.
Documents, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 15/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. nml.
Credit, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 7/16d. nm'.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99.
Do demand ..... 100 5/16.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand ..... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 108
Four & half per cent. 103
Four per cent. 102
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ..... ½ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ..... ½ ,, ,,
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			6 per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	7½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	8½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandize	.....	9½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	8½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	8½ ,,
Do.	do.	.....	9½ ,,
Bank Bills			8½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each		Rs. 10-12
Carolus		,, 726
Mexican Dollars		,, 222
France		,, 1 36
Bar Silver		,, 107½
Gold Lea		,, 17-2½
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch		,, 17-1
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch		,, 17

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Inspector, 1,482 tons, chartered at £2-7-0 for New York or London, cargo Linseed. The Amyone, 1,300 tons, has been put on the berth for Liverpool, March loading, £2-10-0. The Glenhaven to arrive £2-7-6 for Liverpool, £2 12-6 Continent.

London: Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds ..... } No ship
Liverpool: Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 10s. 0d. Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 10s. 0d. nominal. Mynabollams ..... £2 5s. 0d. Oil bolls ..... £1 10s.
Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d.
Havre ...: Cotton ..... Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 15s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 7s. 6d.
Trieste ..... £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...: Wheat ..... Seeds ..... Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d.
China ...: Steamer Cotton ..... Opium ..... Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 20 per ton. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY, 15TH JANUARY.

MARKET dull and declining for Spinning shares in general. Colaba Land and Bank of Bombay 2nd issue closed steady at quoted rates. Press shares quite neglected.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ ah.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	775
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Issue	280
5,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,1 0
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	126
40,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	19-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolt. dated Stock	240
.....	£20	20-1-3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	21-10-7	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	19-6-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,280
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	114
750	2,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	900
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	all	11½	Coorla Spinning	1,540
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	140	Alliance Spinning	2,825
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	...	Bhawanee M. & P. Co.	1,975
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	...	Bombay United	1,340
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	...	Broach Mills	295
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	...	Dharwar Spinning	1,700
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	...	Ginning & Press Co. ...	2,750
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	...	Jowrej pallo Mills	1,555
2,000	1,000	all	75 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,380
110	1,000	all	10p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,370
800	2,500	a l	150p.a.	Oriental	3,100
690	2,500	400	200p.c.	Royal	2,300
800	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,750

*Pcg share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

152	5,000	2,850	160 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	150do	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	900
198	500	all	15 pc	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	60	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
151	12,000	1,000	100p.c	Apollo Press Co.....	5 5 0
20(	2,500	all	...	Assar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,410
30	2,000	all	200p.c	Bombay Press Co.....	875
208	501	all	50 p.c	Do New.....	275
252	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	520
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	900
800	1,500	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	3,800
200	2,000	all	250p.c	East India Press Co.....	2,700
186	5,000	all	500	Fort Press Co.....?	4,700
60(	2,000	1,000	75 p.c	Framjee Cowasji Press Co	430
200	1,000	all	70 p.c	French Press Co	655
25(	5,000	1,400	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co.....	775
200	40	25	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	580
600	2,000	5 0(	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld	1,900
12(	2,500	75(	125 p.c	Prince of Wales Press....	1,300
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	850
40(	800	75(	125 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	515
100	1,000	75(	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,135
32	1,500	1,125	Rs. 8(	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,175
150	850	all	0 ps	Vic. Col. Gin & Press Co.	850
401	1,000	all	30 per	Volkart United Press Co.	225

o Per share for the last year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation		
.....	75	17½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '66	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market continues in the same state, and prices remain much the same. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

2,100 pieces Grey Madapollams 31 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs. at Rs. 1 15 6
1,500 ,, ,, ,, 32 ,, 24 ,, 3 ,, at ,, 1 15 6
500 ,, ,, Shirtings 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, at ,, 5 4 0
50 ,, Blue orange pw prints 24 ,, 28 ,, at ,, 4 0 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 14th reports the Liverpool market as closing quiet, with a decline of 1/8d in fair Dhollerah which is quoted at 5¾d. per lb. The market here has in consequence of the decline, been dull, and prices have given way about Rs. 2 per candy. But a fair business has taken place on European account, the purchases on the day amounting to about 1,300 candies. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Comrawuttee (Fe'. delivery)..... Rs. 198 to Rs. 200
,, Akote (,, ,,)..... ,, 201 to ,, 202
,, Broach M. G. (March ,,)..... ,, 224 to ,, 225
,, Hingunghaut (Jan. ,,)..... ,, 235 to ,, 236
,, Dholleriah (April ,,)..... ,, 183½ to ,, 185
Old Dholleriah..... ,, 168 to ,, 174
,, Sawginned..... ,, 170 to ,, 173
,, Vingola..... ,, 170 to ,, 173

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 Candies New Khandesh (W.S.)..... at Rs. 165-0½
50 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 168-0½
500 ,, ,, approach (April) ..... at ,, 185
100 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 183
25 ,, briers, ance W.S. ..... at ,, 1 4
,, or sale as soon as ries (March) ..... at ,, 189-00
,, correspondent akote F.F.F. ..... at ,, 2 0
,, roses in a ,, Nugger ..... at ,, 20 ½
,, with po Old Veerungaum W.S. ..... at ,, 192
,, with ,, ,, Dutch ..... at ,, 150
,, P ,, ,, Vingola ..... at ,, 145
,, ,, ,, Sawginned W.S. ..... at ,, 1 0½
,, ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 174

YARNS.

No sales are reported.

METALS.

Nothing has been done.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Phineas Pendleton ...	Nichols	Shields, Aug. 17.
15	Malwa (s)	Hyde	Southampton, Dec. 14.
	Comsett (s)	Haisman	Cardiff, Nov. 22.
	Amazon	Murphy.....	Glasgow, Sept. 28.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Prince Patrick	Wishart.....	Rangoon.

The Brig Amizade, Nacoda, to Mozambique via Goa, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Malwa, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Delhi, to China, &c.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.
Brig Leticia, to Mauritius.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
13 Cashmere (s) .... Bombay.
Almora (s)' .... London via Canal.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 31 Teviot, ss, Nisbet, from Bombay,
31 China, ss, Perrins, from Suez.
Jan. 2 Stephenson, ss, Foster, from Cardiff.
3 Hydree, ship, Nacoda, from Bombay.
3 Irrawaddy, ss, Bourdon, from Marseilles.
4 Comsett, ss, Haisman, from Cardiff.
4 Malacca, ss, James, from Liverpool.
4 Mary and Emma, Bg., Nacoda, from Penang.
5 Venetia, ss, Angove, from Bombay.
5 Mirzapore, ss, Stewart, from Calcutta.
5 Madura, ss, Ordaman, from Amsterdam.
5 Assir, Tur. S. Pt., Aref Beig, from Bussorah.
6 Rigs, ss, Clarke, from Bombay.
6 Quarta, ss, Hay, from Cardiff.
7 John Dixon, ss, Preston, from Newcastle.
7 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 31 Teviot, ss, Nisbet, to Liverpool.
31 Livorno, ss, Dodero, to Calcutta.
31 Dureundie, Feb. G. B., Loyer, to Toulon.
Jan. 1 China, ss, Perrins, to Calcutta.
2 Calcutta, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.
2 Kwang Tung, R M Ellon, to Hoodeida.
4 Hydree, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
4 Irrawady, ss, Bourdon, to China.
5 Comsett, ss, Haisman, to Bombay.
5 Venetia, ss, Angove, to Suez.
5 Duplrix, ss, Monge, to Mauritius.
5 Mirzapore, ss, Stewart, to Suez.
6 Madura, ss, Ordaman, to Batavia.
6 Rigs, ss, Clarke, to Liverpool.
7 Assir Turkish S. Pt., Aref Beig, to Jeddah.
7 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Calcutta.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Nov. 16 Wolverine, H. M.'s S. Pt., Wratislaw, from Travancore.
Dec. 1 Phlox, H. M.'s G. B., Garforth, from Sheerness.
Jan. 2 Stephenson ss, Foster, from Cardiff.
4 Malacca, ss, James, from Liverpool.
4 Mary and Emma, Bg, Nacoda, from Penang.
6 Quarta, ss, Hay, from Cardiff.
7 John Dixon, ss, Preston, from Newcastle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel, s, 5 hogsheads port, Dossabhoy Pestonjee; 25 cases slates, the L. A. and A Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lorne, s, 3 cases paper, Abdoolally Meyasahib Suruffally; 30 cases provision, Hajee Ebram Hajee Tarmahomed & Co; 1 cask paint and 20 drums linseed oil, Abdoolhosson Tyabjee; 25 cases yellow metal sheets, the New Bank of Bombay; 143 packages paper, Volkart Brothers.
Alnwick Castle, 250 packages gun-powder, Abdoolhusson Essoof-ii.
Atholl, s, 12 cases acid, Pestonjee Muncherjee Wadia & Co.
Caradoc, s, 50 cases stout, R. Angus & Co; 61 kegs iron nails and 17 casks wire, Noorbeg Chandabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mistress of the Seas, 389 coils coir ropes, Moorarjee Hurry & Co; 200 bags gulls, Nursey Narron; 27 bales cotton, Bhaychund Jeomghareen.
Lady Allan, 1,700 bundles coir yarn, Mocljee Mowjee.
Benefactress, 3,500 bundles coir yarn, Mocljee Mowjee; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Caradoc, s, 1,275 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdas Mocljee 10 bales hides, F. Cassombhoy; 55 bales wool, Samjee Veerjee; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 5 bales cotton, P. Mohunlall; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten 150 bales cotton, G. Khuttow & Co; 70 bales cotton, H. H. Abdool Gunee.
W. H. Atkinson, s, 3,525 bundles coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 1,200 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart & Co; 264 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 60 bales wool, Bhimjee Gheerdhur; 216 bags myrabollams, Vochraj Mowjee.
Dunraven, s, 534 bags wheat, Mackinlay Simpson & Co. Lorne, s, 43 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co; 100 bales cotton, Remington & Co; 500 packages wet dates, H. G. Abdool Kurim; 21 bales cotton, Narondass Chuterbhoy.
Muriel, s, 3925 bundles coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.
Sunda, s, 12 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.
South Tyne, s, 3525 bags wheat, The L. & A Co.

FOR LONDON.

Berths, 64 cwts horns, Fazul Mahomed Dama.
Sunda, s, 42 lbs a pepper, Nursey Khuttow; 10 bundles silk, Futtahboy Amerjee; 12 cases peacock feathers, Mocljeebhoy Gangjee; 50 cases olibanum, Allana Munjee & Co; 19 bales silk, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Stamford, s, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 350 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.
Malwa, s, 133 cases indigo; 10 cases lac, & 15 bales hides, P. & O. Co.

FOR ALEXANDRETTA.

Malwa, s, 80 cases indigo, P. & O. Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Malwa, s, 12 cases indigo, P. & O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Malwa, s, 4 cases indigo, P. & O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Malwa, s, 21 cases indigo, P. & O. C.

FOR NAPLES.

Malwa, s, 3 cases indigo, P. & O. Co.

FOR TURIN.

Malwa s, 9 cases indigo, P. & O. C.

FOR ANCONA.

Malwa, s, 8 cases indigo, & 21 bales hides, P. & O. Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Malwa, s, 312 cases indigo, P. & O. Co.
Sunda, s, 2 bundles silk, M. S. Neemajee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 15.

Leahy, Conductor, Bengal Commissariat Department, from furlough, from England.
Joseph, Captain, Public Works Department, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 8.

Fellows, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, 107th Foot, on leave, to England.

JANUARY 15.

Dalmahoy, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on duty, to Allahabad.
Oldfield, Major, Bengal, 9th Cavalry, on duty, to Agra.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 14th January, 1874.

With reference to G O C N 406, 2nd July 1873, para 2, laying down the drill period, for "between the 15th October and 15th April" read "between the 1st November and 1st March."

The reports on drill instruction called for in G O C No 697, Clause 1, 12th Nov last, are not to be forwarded to the Adj General's Office, Head Quarters, pending further orders.

Under instruction from H M's Secretary of State for India it is notified for general information that pensioners changing their residence to Europe, must report themselves at the India Office on arrival in England.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Reg ment N. I.—(Grenadiers) Lieutenant F. W Wray, 108th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation.
12th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant W. P. Kennedy, 44th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Monteith transferred to the Second Sind Horse.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Captain and Adjutant F. A. Mantad) (9th Brigade) for m date of embarkation, overland, to appear before a medical boards.
Lieutenant H. P. Russell (E Battery 20th Brigade) from date of embarkation, overland, to appear before a medical board.
68th Foot—Lieutenant F. J. Tollemache, to England, from date of embarkation for six months on urgent private affairs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, January 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made, with effect from the 11th June 1873 :—
Second Class Vety Surgn F F S Constant to be First Class Vety Surgn.

Maj R B Thoyts, Staff Corps, has been confirmed as Cantonment Magst at Kurrachee.

Lieutenant-Colonel G D Eales, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 25th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure in the current month.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut Colonels from the date specified, subject to H Majesty's approval :—
Staff Corps.—Maj Lionel thave Barton and Maj George William Hanson 3rd June 1874.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty years, service, to be Majors from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—
Staff Corps.—Capt (Brev-Maj) Adam George Forbes Hogg, John Foster Forbes and Thomas Edmond Strong, 4th July 1874.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—
Infantry.—Supernumerary Lieut-Colonels (Maj Generals) George Samuel Montgomery, C B L, and Burtt Richard Powell; Lieut-Colonels (Brev-Colonels) John William Schneider, C B, and John Sherbrooke Gell; and Supernumerary Lieut Col (Maj-Genl) Sir Edward Lechmere Riguell, K C S I, to be Colonels with the Colonel's allowance, from the 1st Jany 1874.

Majors Henry Moore (Staff Corps), Cadre 6th N Iy; John Shand Douglas Bolton (Staff Corps), Cadre 11th N Iy; Adam George Forbes Hogg (Capt in Staff Corps), Cadre 5th N I Iy; Elliot Larkins Robertson (104th Foot), Cadre 2nd Europeans; Augustus Marshal Phillips (Capt in Staff Corps), Cadre 2nd Europeans; William Henry Newport (Capt in Staff Corps), Cadre 3rd Europeans; and Thomas Trueman (Capt in Staff Corps), Cadre 3rd Europeans; to have the position of Lieut Col from the 1st Jany 1874, in succession to Schneider, promoted.

Cadre 7th N Iy—Capt (Maj in Staff Corps) Gregory Colquhoun Grant to have the position of Major from the 1st Jany 1874, vice Moore, promoted and removed.

Cadre 11th N Iy—Capt (Brev Maj) Arthur Phelps to be Major from the 1st Jany 1874, vice Colton, promoted and removed.

Cadre 2nd N I.—Capt Lewis George Brown (Staff Corps) to have the position of Major from the 1st Jany 1874, vice Hogg, promoted and removed.

Cadre 2nd Europe ns.—Capt Francis Warden (106th Foot) to have the position of Major from the 1st Jany 1874, vice Robertson, promoted and removed.

Capt Ellsworth Martin Woodcock (Staff Corps) to have the position of Major from the 1st Jany 1874, vice Phillips, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd Europeans.—Capt Patrick John Francis Henslowe to be Major from the 1st Jany 1874, vice Newport, promoted and removed.

Infantry.—Maj Gregory Colquhoun Grant (Staff Corps), Cadre 6th N I, to have the position of Lieut Col; and Maj Arthur Phelps, Cadre 11th N I, to be Lieut-Col from the 1st Jany 1874, in succession to Schneider promoted.

Major Lewis George Brown (Capt in Staff Corps), Cadre 8th N L I; Francis Warden (Capt in 106th Foot), Cadre 2nd Europeans; and Elborough Martin Woodcock (Capt in Staff Corps), Cadre 2nd European, to have the position of Lieut Col; and Maj Patrick John Francis Henslowe, Cadre 3rd Europeans, to be Lieut-Col from the 1st Jany 1874, in succession to Gell, promoted.

Cadre 6th N Iay—Capt Henry Nich las Reeves (Staff Corps) to have the position of Major from the 1st Jany 1874, vice Grant, promoted and removed.

Major Lewis George Brown (Capt in Staff Corps), Cadre 8th N Infantry.—Capt William Thomas Brown (Staff Corps) to have the position of Major from the 1st Jany 1874 vice Lewis George Brown, promoted and removed.

Cadre 2nd Europeans.—Capt Arthur Mark Sherwill (Staff Corps) to have the position of Major the 1st Jany 1874 vice Warden, promoted and removed.

Capt George Mackenzie (Staff Corps,) to have the position of Major, from the 1st Jany 1874, vice Woodcock, promoted and removed.

The services of Surgn A H Hughs, D M, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the General Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W J G Beaumont, First Officer, H M Steamer "Kwangtung," is appointed to act as Port Officer at Karwar until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt H N Reeves resumed charge of his duties as actg Asst Political Agent Kolhapur, in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jagheers, on the 5th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr Thomas Blaney, Actg Coroner of Bombay, has, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, appointed Mr Allan Frederic Turner to act for him as his Deputy, from the 7th instant, in the holding of inquests.

Mr H L Cameron to act as First Asst Dist Supt of Police at Khandeish, until further orders.

Mr John Jardine, Actg Registrar H M's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointmen by the Honble the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature of Mr E H Little, C S, to act as Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, during Mr J Jardine's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Grant to be, as a temporary measure, Superumerary Asst Collector of Poona.

Mr W F Sinclair to be Supernumerary Asst to the Collector of Colaba.

Mr R B Oliphant, Asst Conservator of Forests, Dharwar, passed an examination in the Canarese language held on the 22nd ultimo

Mr G W Elliot, C S, has been appointed Senior Collector from the 1st Decr 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj C A Goodfellow, V C, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Dharwar, on the afternoon of the 26th Dec 1872.

Mr A Davidson and Mr S Doig respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Eastern Narra Division, before noon, on the 29th Nov 1873.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Draper, Educational Inspr, N E D, has been granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J F Fleet resumed charge of his du ies as Actg Educational Inspr, S D, on the 26th Dec 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev P H LeFevre, B A, was appointed to do duty at the Presidency from the 19th Decr last, the date of his return from furlough.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 19	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 19	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 16	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Australian	Feb. 7	... 4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Jan 27	... 4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 19	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6 30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pics.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pics.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9	4	9	0

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under :—
7 P.M.
Monday..... Jan. 19.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformina'ions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—

4 P.M.	4 P.M.
Tuesday..... Jan. 27	Tuesday..... Feb. 10

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under :—
Saturday..... Feb. 7

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular date.	*Supplemental date.*
Monday..... Jan. 19	Monday..... Jan. 26

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Nuseid, Kunsi, Jeypoorpore, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawal to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore...	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-0 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sercor	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *viz.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day : at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and at post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 and for Feinde, Kattywar, and Catch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding 1 ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TERAOHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 26TH DECEMBER.

In a previous letter I mentioned the embroglio caused by the conduct of the Cuban authorities in seizing the American steamer Virginius near the coast of Jamaica, taking her in to Santiago de Cuba and there shooting her captain, passengers, and most of her crew. The character of most of these victims was not such as to claim much sympathy, and in ordinary cases the Americans would not have said much about it; but there was a good deal of fellow feeling with the insurgents, some of whose leaders were among the passengers shot, and there was abundant good-will in the United States towards the revolt, as tending to sever the island from Spain and establish an independent Republic. Moreover, many Americans wanted to annex Cuba, and among these was General Grant himself. Hence for various reasons great excitement was produced, and the Cabinet at once sent off a peremptory despatch insisting on the restoration of the Virginius, the punishment of those who had carried out the executions, a salute to the American flag, and various other humiliating conditions. In vain Senor Castelar represented that the Virginius had not proved her nationality, and that her capture without reference to the subsequent massacre might turn out to be quite legal; in vain did he ask that the restitution might not take place until at least the question of nationality had been determined; the Washington Government would take no denial, and positively scouted the idea of arbitration. Yielding to sheer force and nothing else, the Spanish Ministers gave up the Virginius, and last week that vessel with her surviving crew was taken to an American port. But now comes the interesting point. No sooner had the Government at Washington gained their end than the opinion of their Attorney-General was published, to the effect that the Virginius had no claim to their protection, as her papers had been obtained at the New York Custom-house by perjury. Had this opinion been made known a few days sooner the President and his Ministers could not possibly have persisted in their demand, and the fact that they have said nothing about it until they have gained their point is naturally considered here to be very sharp practice. So it is: every American statesman seems to carry into the conduct of State affairs the habits and the tricks of a shrewd but thoroughly unscrupulous attorney. Sharp practice is, however, almost too mild a phrase. It was not only a dirty trick; the confession of it already shows an utter want of the moral sense, an insensibility to shame, and an indifference to the opinion of the world which indicate that American public men have gone even faster down hill in political dishonesty than the precedents of Daniel Webster and Dallas would have led us to anticipate. For it shows that the reason given with so much parade for accepting the Treaty of Washington and referring the Alabama claims to arbitration was nothing more than an elaborate pretence, a veil conveniently assumed for the moment and to be dropped when the end was gained. If ever there was a case for arbitration it was this of the Virginius. Then why did not the United States accept it? Simply because the Ministers knew that the decision would be against them, and in the then state of public opinion they could not afford to admit that a blustering foreign policy would not do, and that they were completely foiled. The United States, in short, as I have constantly maintained, will only accept arbitration in trivial cases, unless they are assured of success beforehand, as at Geneva, and the experience of the Virginius shows it. An imperious, bullying policy towards weak Powers and towards England cannot be abandoned by American diplomatists or statesmen, and the Great Republic will be a law to itself in all cases where it has reason to fear that International Law would condemn its proceedings. Thus it has gained its point in compelling Spain to submit, and cares for nothing else. Poor Spain, in her turn, now asks for the restitution of the Virginius, but will ask in vain. Some excuse will be found for keeping the vessel, and Spain dare not press the point, lest the war feeling in the States should revive and the Cuban insurgents be recognised as belligerents.

Our home political doings are at present unimportant. Four new Peers have been created, two English, Admiral Howard and Sir J. D. Coleridge, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; one Scotch, Moncrieff, the Lord Justice Clerk; and one Irish, Monsell, lately Postmaster General. The two lawyers get the reward of long political services, but both will be acquisitions to the Upper House. As for poor Mr. Monsell, it was necessary to do something for him since he had been driven from the Post Office rather summarily, and when a man has left a Cabinet solely to make room for new blood it would be shabby not to reward him somehow. New blood nevertheless is a gain, and if that is to save the Ministry they are certainly in the right way for salvation now. In addition to the Postmaster Generalship, and the Attorney and Solicitor Generalships, the Under-Secretaryship for the Home Department is vacant by the death of Mr. Winterbotham, a promising young Dissenter, and there are several aspirants for the post. The four favourites are Lord Morley, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Stone, M. P. for Portsmouth, and Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, not unknown in India as well as here. Any of these would bring fresh blood, but the freshest of all would be Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Trevelyan. If the latter were to consent to take office again it might be accepted as a sign that the Government would do something to pacify the Dissenters, and I do not think it would suit Mr. Gladstone to let that be supposed yet. Sir John Lubbock has the making of a statesman in him, and is one of the inevitable Home Secretaries, or Presidents of the Board of Trade, or even Chancellors of the Exchequer of the future; but whether he can yet give up business and take office is doubtful. On the whole I fancy Earl Morley has the best chance, particularly as his official superior is in the House of Commons, and it is generally found most convenient not to have both the chief and the subordinate in the same House.

There is a disposition to look upon the coming session as likely to be quiet and uneventful, and as likely to pass over without a resignation or a dissolution, but I imagine the wish is generally father to that thought. There are several very ugly questions ahead; not perhaps worse than that of the Irish Universities last session, but the peculiarity is that whereas Mr. Disraeli did not want to take office then he is quite prepared to do so now. Indeed, if he were not, his followers would not brook any further delay; they thirst for place, and are confident that once in power they could keep it for years in the present temper of the constituencies. I am not prepared to say that they are wrong in this impression. Mr. Gladstone's unfortunate dilemma is that there are no great questions he can touch without alienating a section of his party, while on the smaller questions the Conservatives can pass more popular measures. Take for instance education. Mr. Gladstone cannot go far enough to conciliate the Dissenters without seeing the moderate Liberals join the Conservatives: and he cannot keep on terms with the latter without alienating the Dissenters. But take the blazing question of land. Mr. Gladstone dare not be revolutionary enough to please the disciples of John Stuart Mill and the agitators of Clerkenwell Green, and if he only introduces a moderate and safe measure he will disappoint all his more Radical supporters. But a Conservative Government could and would bring forward a business-like working measure to facilitate the transfer of land, which their supporters in both Houses would accept, and which Liberals would welcome as an unexpected boon, and as very good so far as it went. In the same way with the Game Laws. Mr. Gladstone cannot touch them effectively: Mr. Disraeli could and would. And so with many other points.

A painful discussion is now going on in France on the subject of a grant of money which the Government propose to make to the ex-Empress. The President and his Ministers have lately signed a Convention with M. Rouher as representative of the Empress by which she is to receive 3,000,000 francs, or £120,000, payable in ten yearly instalments, for the museum at Fontainebleau and other property belonging to the late Emperor. The museum consists chiefly of valuable articles from China brought by the commanders of the Chinese expedition, General Montauban and others, and presented to the Emperor and the Empress. To all intents and purposes these were private property, and if the Emperor had chosen to turn them into money no legal objection could have been raised to the step. He preferred, however, converting them into a museum, and it is this which the Government as representing the nation propose to purchase for 3,000,000 francs. As a matter of course, however, a certain number of ill-conditioned Republicans oppose it on the ground that when the late dynasty was dethroned its property reverted to the nation. They have succeeded so far as to postpone the discussion on the Convention, which may have the effect of postponing the carrying out of the various provisions, but there is little doubt that the arrangement will be ratified. In the debate on Wednesday, the Minister of Public Works stated that, "as a question of propriety and entirely without reference to political opinions, it was necessary to relieve the difficult pecuniary condition in which the Empress was placed." This is the painful part of it. After all the stories told about the late Emperor's wealth and resources it turns out that he did not bring away a franc with him in the shape of private fortune, but that the sole means of living he had were derived from the Empress's personal property in Spain, at one time supposed to be worth £6,000 a year, but now believed to be a great deal less since the civil war broke out. Even £6,000 a year would be little enough to meet the numerous claims pressing on this illustrious lady, whose character has emerged from the ordeal of the Bazaine trial higher than ever, and who cannot possibly be indifferent to the necessities of the many attached dependents she has about her. Thus it appears she is seriously straitened. Not one of what may be called the personal *entourage* of the late Emperor seems to have benefited by his official position or to have feathered his nest at the expense of France. All are, without exception, honourably poor. So much for the scandals with which Paris was amused as to Bourse speculations, and the millions sterling which the Emperor had deposited here in safe custody! The Empress, I understand, has lately become much older in looks, and bears evidences of severe suffering.

Since my last letter, the struggles of the *Hour* newspaper have reached a climax, and Mr. D. Morier Evans figures in the list of bankrupts, with debts amounting to £31,000. Of course this does not represent the total loss incurred through the publication, which is distributed over many circles. I am now told Bischoffsheim has not lost above £4,000 by it. MacHenry is supposed to have spent rather more than this, but the question of liability for many outstanding debts has still to be decided.

Mr. Thomas Baring's will has now been proved, and it turns out that Lord Northbrook gets all the personal property after the numerous small legacies have been paid. The chief of these is £30,000 to the Bishop of Durham. The freehold properties in Wilts and Hants go to a cousin, Mr. William Baring, who also gets the valuable freehold in Mark Lane and Mincing Lane. Lord Northbrook's share, I infer from the figures given, will be about £1,000,000, besides the house and effects in Hamilton Place, and I suppose the valuable gallery of pictures.

There is really nothing to report in City matters this week, everything having been quiet in anticipation of the holiday interval. Money has been a shade dearer within the last few days in consequence of the usual preparations to swell the balances at the end of the year—a superstition still in full force here. It is quite expected, however, that as soon as the year has turned we shall have a reduction in the Bank rate to 4 per cent., followed by easy money for two months at least.

Cotton has been dull, not merely because of the large receipts at the American ports but also by the dulness of the Manchester markets. A revival is looked for early next month, why, I scarcely know, since there is no sign of better markets at home, and none are soon expected abroad. The key to our manufacturers' position still is the great coal question. Bring down the price of fuel and iron, and, while the cost of producing would be lessened, the home demand would at once show symptoms of expansion. But with cheapening coal and iron come cheaper wages, and, although that movement has commenced in Belgium and the United States, we have not yet reached the point: we are only hoping for it. Until it is universal we can scarcely look for improving markets.

BANGALORE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SONNOYAPULLY, 11TH JANUARY.

There is an old saying about the way in which lawyers get to heaven, *i. e.* "by degrees," and in the same manner the "Exercise" is gradually working up for the "grand evolutions." In the first Division, Major-General Borton inspected the first Brigade on Friday morning last, afterwards walking through the lines of H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers and of the 28th and 30th Native Regiments, and expressed his entire satisfaction at the appearance of the Brigade, especially of the 21st Fusiliers, who really do look extremely smart—their scarlet jackets, never having been worn in Madras except on one or two occasions, contributing not a little to their gay look. The 2nd Brigade under Colonel Owen, commanding, formed up at the rendezvous at 7 A.M. the same morning, marched about a mile and a half in a southerly direction, went through a couple of line formations, and were then separated, the 89th P. V.'s Regiment going away, skirmishing for three or four miles through the rice fields to the south, and, as if to balance their previous runs over rocks and stones on the higher ground on this occasion there was plenty of mud and slush with an odd pool or two of water. The men, however, seemed quite in their element, leaping lightly from one dry spot to another with many a sly laugh and jest whenever an unfortunate comrade slipped or fell into the mire. Their appearance, as they returned to camp, healthy and sprightly, very few showing any symptoms of fatigue, after a couple of hours' good "hard doubling" over such ground, spoke volumes for the health of the regiment; and if passing remarks, as they moved homewards were to be relied on, they believe a great deal more in the baker than in the doctor. Mean, while the second Division were not by any means idle: the 43rd Light Infantry, accompanied by the native regiments composing the second Brigade (2nd Division) were also skirmishing, but over very different ground, the greater part of their "exercise fields" being covered with a strong growth of long grass, often reaching above the knees, and infested with snakes; it was here where the "native," referred to in a previous letter met his untimely death, the particulars of which were as follow. The Brigade were skirmishing over the same ground on Thursday morning. As they advanced, the "halt" sounded and the men lay down: this poor fellow (of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry *not* a camp follower) right upon a snake, which of course bit him. The "advance" sounded almost immediately and the line went on without paying any particular attention to "one" falling out, his immediate neighbours doubtless attributing it to fatigue if they even noticed it, whilst the long grass screened him from the observation of others; and on the return of the skirmishers about twenty minutes afterwards the poor fellow was in his last agonies, and died before they could reach the hospital with him. The propriety of placing men in such dangerous positions is rather questionable, and it is equally doubtful whether it would not be as well to allow "lights" in the tents at night, for there have been several instances of snakes found about under bedding and other warm nooks, which it is well known they always seek in cold weather. The 1st Brigade of the second Division stuck to "field evolutions" to finish the week out out with; neither has their programme for the ensuing week been altered as yet. You may look for further particulars of them and the Cavalry Brigade in a few days. There is no talk of a "Field Telegraph" up to this time; and although the "Flag Signal" staff continue as busy as ever, it is rumoured that the majority of them (from the infantry corps) do not give satisfaction—whether as to efficiency or conduct, does not transpire. *Apropos*, the provosts have been pretty busy the last two or three days, and there are already a considerable number of "crimes," chiefly "drunkenness and absence."

There has been a considerable influx of visitors yesterday and to-day, who do not fail to show their appreciation of Brown's Refreshment Room, and (also of the Library and Reading Room) at the railway station. Both establishments, although a considerable distance from the Infantry camps are doing remarkably well. The latter (Library and Reading Room) is provided by the proprietor of the *Bangalore Spectator*, whose enterprise seems to have given great offence to his young local contemporary (the *Examiner*), which has just published a list of about two dozen *religious* works, said to compose the Library referred to—a very stupid and senseless attempt at witticism, I think. It is pretty generally believed now that the Camp will finish up without any flying column movements as originally intended. Nothing authentic has oozed out yet concerning it; as soon as it does you shall be one of the first informed.

THE JACOBABAD RACES.

"JACOB," writing to us from Jacobabad on the 8th inst., says—Herewith I beg to forward a card of our first day's racing. After mentioning that the weather was delightful, the course capital-going, and that our little stand was well filled with the fair sex, I must choke the desire that is springing up within me of writing something facetious about those ubiquitous individuals "Jupiter Pluvius," "Sporting Owner," and "Indefatigable Secretary," and proceed to the legitimate task of analysing the events of the day.

1ST RACE.—The Jacobabad Derby—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age raised 1 st. Winners, once 7 lbs. extra; twice or more, 12 lbs. extra. Entrance, Rs. 20 on the 15th October, Rs. 30 on the 15th November, Rs. 40 on the 15th December, when the race will close. One mile and a quarter.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. H. Hogg's ...c a h Patrician	10 3	Owner	1
Mr. Foxton's .....c a h Lucifer	10 3	Kurreem Beg ...	2
Mr. Abbott's .....c a h Benfy	10 3	Owner	3

For this race only three horses faced the starter, one of our maidens having gone on escort duty with H. E. the Governor. Lucifer was the favourite and was looked upon as a certainty by most of the knowing ones. The owners of Patrician and Benfy, however, had neither of them given up all hopes of upsetting a pot. A good start was effected. Patrician making the running with Lucifer close at his girths, Benfy outpaced. At the quarter mile post Benfy began to improve his position, and the rider of Lucifer, who went very wide at the corner, began to set his horse a-going. He however failed to catch Patrician, who won pretty easily by about a length.

2ND RACE.—The Galloway Plate. Rs. 150 from the fund. For all galloways 14 hands and under. Weight for inches raised 24 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.; C. B.'s allowed 4 lbs. One mile. Entrance Rs. 20.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Foxton's .....g a g Prince	10 5	Kurreem Beg...	1
Mr. Macleod's.....g a g Norman	10 0	Mr. H. Hogg ...	2
Mr. Abbott's .....g a g Punch	10 5	Owner	3
Mr. Osborne's.....g a g Hopeful	9 7	Native	0

This race afforded no sport. Prince went right away at the start, and nothing ever got near to him. He won by unnumbered lengths, Norman second, Punch third.

3RD RACE.—The Trial Plate—a purse value Rs. 200 presented by an officer, Sind Horse. For all Arabs and C. B.'s (S. B.'s accepted.) Weight for age, Arab scale, raised 1st. One mile and a half. Entrance same as Derby.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. H. Hogg's ...b a h Brigand	10 3	Mr. H. Hogg ...	1
Mr. Loch's ..... g a h Ocks	10 3	Mr. Harrison...	2
Mr. Maitland's...b a h Lancelot	10 3	Mr. Abbott.....	3
Mr. Harrison's ...g a h Star of the South.	10 3	Native	0

For this race Brigand was the favourite, though both Ocks and Lancelot had their supporters. Brigand took up the running, closely attended by Lancelot, Ocks waiting behind. At the quarter mile post, Lancelot began to go back, the pace had been too much for him, and Ocks began to come up. He passed Lancelot at the distance-post, but could never get on terms with Brigand, who won by about three lengths.

4TH RACE.—The Scurry. Rs. 75 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for class raised 2 st. 7 lbs. 3 furlongs Entrance Rs. 10.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Loch's .....b a h Euclid	10 6	Mr. Harrison...	1
Mr. H. Hogg's ...b a h Sillidar	10 6	Owner	2
Capt. Seton's.....g c b g Ploughboy	11 3	Mr. Maitland...	3
Capt. Reynold's...b a h Kensington	10 6	Mr. Abbott.....	0

For this race Euclid was a hot favourite. He however got a very bad start, which nearly lost him the race. Ploughboy went off with a commanding lead and at one time looked very like a winner. About 200 yards from home, however, his bolt was shot and Euclid and Sillidar showed to the front, the former winning a capital race by about a length, with the same distance between Sillidar and Ploughboy.

THE RAJCOTE STEEPLECHASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In "A Loafer's" account of the Rajcote steeplechase it is truly stated that my horse was disgracefully ridden. He was not, however, as might be supposed by the context, ridden by myself, but by a native. If you have space in your paper, I shall feel obliged by your inserting this explanation.—Yours obediently,

L. RUSSELL.

Kattyawar, 11th January 1874.

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your report of the fire at Arthur Bunder in your issue of this morning, there are several discrepancies, which, when pointed out, you will I am sure feel bound to rectify. In the first place, the police were not promptly on the ground; that is to say, that, though possibly they may have been prompt after learning of the out-break of the fire, yet certainly they were not there until its progress had been stayed by the action of the tenants of Grant's Buildings. In the next place, with regard to the fire-engines, although they did put in an appearance, yet only one, that from Mazagon, I believe, was of any use. That from the Fort, although first on the spot, was disabled, and the attempt to work it resulted simply in a few very mild "splutterings." The other engine did not enter into action at all.

I recently read an article in your paper advocating Mr. Pedder's proposal for a second main, on the ground that, in the event of a fire and the existing one failing, we should have nothing to fall back upon for a supply of water. Do not the above facts regarding our fire engine, suggest the question whether it is not equally important that our "Brigade" should be in a more efficient state than appeared to be the case at the fire referred to? I would mention in support of my first statement regarding the efforts made by the residents of Grant's Buildings, that the Manager of the Bank by whom they are owned (acting on the report of their factor) who was an eye-witness, has sent a letter to the tenants thanking them for their services in extinguishing the fire.

SALAMANDER.

14th January.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE TROOP SHIP MALABAR.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP MALABAR is expected to arrive here on 4th February, from England and Colombo:—

For the Madras Presidency she will bring 22 men of the 5th Brigade Royal Artillery; 2 officers, 50 men 1 woman, and 4 children of the 45th Foot; 79 men, 8 women, and 9 children of the 67th Foot; total—2 officers, 151 men, 4 women, and 13 children. These details will be landed at Beypore for Burmah.

For the Bengal Presidency she will bring 30 officers, 3 ladies, 3 children, 741 men, 41 women, 83 children of the 73rd Foot, a schoolmaster of the Royal Artillery; a bandsman of the 5th Foot, 1st Battalion; 40 men of the 63rd Foot; total—30 officers, 3 ladies, 3 children, 783 men, 41 women, 83 children.

For the Bombay Presidency she will bring a bandsman of the 7th Foot, 2nd Battalion; 1 man, 1 woman, 2 children of the Ordnance Department; 45 men, 1 woman, 5 children (invalids) of the 73rd Foot, for England; 2 officers, 3 ladies, 2 children belonging to various corps. Grand total—60 officers, 6 ladies, 5 children, 931 men, 428 women, 103 children.

BOMBAY.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT BROACH.—The quarterly Criminal Sessions will be held at Broach on Tuesday next.

CRIMINAL CASES.—Up to yesterday eight cases had been committed by the several magistrates of police for the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE FIRE NEAR THE JUMA MUSJID.—The damage done to property by the fire on Wednesday night near the Juma Musjid is officially estimated at Rs. 3,000. The origin of the fire is still unknown.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, one Currem Lallkhan was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing two currency notes for Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 respectively.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday committed one Khudabux Jeendoo for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of committing theft in a dwelling of sundry articles, valued at Rs. 132, the property of one Ebrahim Hajee.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PINHEY was engaged yesterday in chambers in examining Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parukh, LL.B., Deputy Inspector of Gujeratee schools in Bombay, who has applied to be admitted an advocate of the High Court. The fourth division Court, in which his Lordship presides, did not therefore sit.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 5th January 1874, Rs. 19,49,114; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 21,316; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 3,00,000; balance, Rs. 16,70,430. There are in addition 59,529 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURN.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 13th January, was 339, being 11 less than in the preceding week, 89 less than the total of the week ending 14th January 1873, and 25 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 245 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

GAMBLING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Ramlall Shaley was charged with keeping a common gaming house at Carpenter Street, and ten others with being found, gaming therein. Prisoners were adjudged guilty, and three of them were fined ten rupees each and the rest five rupees each. The money found on the ground was ordered to be made over to the poor-box.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—At the High Court yesterday, a summary suit brought by Shariff Salay Mahomed against David Haeem Dawakar and another was heard before Mr. Justice Marriott. Plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 1,564 on a promissory note dated the 1st August 1873. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,564 with interest at 9 per cent. from 1st August 1873 up to date, costs Rs. 270, and interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, appeared for the plaintiff.

THE GIRLS' LETTER WRITER.—We have received a handsome little book with the above title, published in Gujerati, by Mr. Dosabhoi Framjee Randaria, author of the "Economy of Human Life" in Gujarati. The "Girls' Letter Writer" is the first of its kind published in the vernacular upon the principles of the letter-writers in English, and has already reached a second edition. The well-executed frontispiece—the representation of a Parsee girl writing at a desk—forms a real embellishment to the work. The directions for addressing different individuals and relatives, and the rules for writing, clearly explained at the beginning of the book, should prove very useful to native girls. The letters on business matters, appended in forms of bills, accounts current bills, promissory notes, &c., would no doubt be advantageous for reference to boys as well as girls, and others who have no idea of them. Boys and girls, who can readily repeat long verses by rote, or parrot like mutter the multiplication tables, often find it a difficult task to write a letter concisely to friends or relatives. This letter-writer would therefore be a very useful guide for familiar correspondence, and we would recommend its introduction into families and girls' schools. The Director of Public Instruction will probably encourage such a work. At the end of the book, we find an alphabetical summary of the principal discoveries and inventions, with their eras, which are worth remembering not only by boys and girls, but by young scholars in general.

DACOITY—On or about the 25th ultimo, a dacoity took place at a village called Badus, talooka Mahawul, and a Marwaree's house was plundered, the booty amounting to three thousand rupees. The dacoits numbered in all about thirty-five men, and were ramoosees. They had a description of torch with them. Out of this large number we hear that nine ramoosees have been apprehended by the police with about fifty rupees' worth of ornaments in their possession and the remainder are still at large. We have no doubt that they will be soon apprehended by the exertions of the police.—*Poona Observer.*

AN ALLEGED CASE OF EXTENSIVE CHEATING.

LAST week one Bidrawun Sohunlal, a dealer in jewellery, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and laid an information against a Parsee named Hormusjee Dosabhoy, whom he charged with cheating, in respect of certain articles of jewellery, valued at Rs. 11,468.

Bidrawun Sohunlal said—I am a dealer in jewellery and reside in Pinjrapole. On the 7th December last, one Girdhurlal Dwarkadas, a broker, came to my residence and told me that a Parsee wanted to purchase certain jewellery if approved of by him. I agreed to sell it and pay him brokerage. I accompanied him to a place at Dhobie Talao, where we met the Parsee named Hormusjee Dosabhoy, who represented to me that it was his place of residence and his own house. I then and there showed him and also delivered to the said Hormusjee one *har*, two *chellas*, one *cummerputta* or belt, and seven buttons set with diamonds, altogether worth about Rs. 11,468; Rs. 2,000 of which he promised to pay me within ten days and the remainder within a month. The said Hormusjee paid me Rs. 200 on the spot and Rs. 768 in the course of a few days afterwards, but within the period of ten days aforesaid, after the expiration of which he having failed to pay the monies to me, I called at his place of residence, which he (Hormusjee) had represented to be his property, and learnt that he was a worthless man, the said house not being his property, nor did he live there. I went in search of Hormusjee Dosabhoy and found him on the Grant Road. I believe that he never intended to carry out his promise, and I charge him with cheating, and pray that a warrant for his apprehension and a search warrant may be issued against him.

Yesterday the prisoner was arrested and placed before the magistrate on a charge of cheating. The case was postponed till to-day, and the prisoner was admitted to bail in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 24,000.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE RAJPOOTANA LINE.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, 20th December 1873.

To Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Hancock, R.E., Acting Under-Secy. to Govt., Railway Department, Bombay.

SIR—I have the honour by direction of the committee of management of the Chamber to acknowledge the receipt of Government Resolution No. 1471 C. F. of 1873, dated 24th ultimo together with copy of papers referred to therein on the subject of the Rajpootana State Railway and the survey of a line from Ajmere to Pahlunpore and Deesa.

Referring to paras. 5 and 10 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the P. W. Department, dated Simla, 6th ultimo, included amongst the papers above referred to, the committee are glad to notice, for the first time in any official papers laid before the Chamber, within the last three or four years, on this subject, something like a definite recognition at last of the expediency of commencing operations from Ahmedabad, with the line required to connect the B. B. and C. I. Railway with Ajmere. But even on this point the committee cannot but express regret at the hesitating character of the language used in the paras. referred to, for from certain expressions used in both, it seems that it is still a question for consideration whether, what is called, "The Western Rajpootna Railway" will be made. The opinion of the mercantile community of Bombay regarding the action of the Government of India and its policy, in reference to railway communication between Western and Northern India, through Rajpootana, was, I am to state, so fully expressed in the report of their predecessors, submitted to, and approved by the members of the Chamber at their annual meeting held on the 14th October last, that the present committee think it preferable to submit herewith for the consideration of Government the passage in the report bearing on this question to entering in the meantime on any fresh discussion of the subject.

From information laid before the Chamber it appears the Government of India do not wish for any fresh survey between Ahmedabad and Pahlunpore, being satisfied with the surveys already made by the surveying staff of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. It further appears that this Company is not prepared to construct the portion of the proposed new line between Ahmedabad and Pahlunpore on the gauge of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at a cost of £5,500 per mile, for which somewhat under the estimate made for a line on the metre gauge. I am therefore respectfully to express the earnest hope of the committee that H. E. the Governor in Council may be pleased to press on the Government of India the expediency of giving prompt sanction to the construction by the B. B. and C. I Railway of this portion of a line of railway so urgently required to meet the wants of the trading and public interests of this part of India. And I am further to request that His Excellency in Council will do the Chamber the favour to forward a copy of this letter to the Government of India for information.—I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Extract from the Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce 1872-73, submitted to, and approved by, the members at their Annual Meeting held 14th October 1873—Railway Communication through Rajpootana with Northern India.

In the report of our predecessor, laid before the last annual meeting, it was remarked regarding the question of railway communication to connect Bombay with Northern India through Guzerat and Rajpootana, that "after the surveys, reports, and discussion of the last eight years, a line ought to be sanctioned without further delay." Your committee, however, deeply regret to state that in this region of survey and report the question still remains. The matter was specially brought to the attention of Lord Northbrook in the addresses presented to him by your committee on behalf of the members of the Chamber, and his Lordship, when replying to the address, told us that a survey of the proposed line between Ahmedabad and Ajmere had been lately ordered. A Resolution of the Government of India, dated 1st November ordering the survey referred to, was forwarded to the Chamber in December. This resolution was in some most important points unintelligible to your committee, as it made references to official papers which were never laid before the Chamber, but it was impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion that the question was in a great measure being considered *ab initio*, as His Excellency the Governor General in Council stated that in order "to give effect to a policy which has been explained to Her Majesty's Government [in a despatch which has not been made public], he had desired that a fresh series of railway surveys shall be made under the charge of Mr. James Collett, Superintending Engineer, assisted by a competent staff to be hereafter formed." The resolution goes on to say that the survey will be generally between Ajmere on the north and Pahlunpore and Deesa on the south, and the line should be carried through Palee.

The complaint of the people of Western India regarding the action of the Government of India in the matter of direct railway communication between Bombay and Northern India is that, though for nearly four years operations have been going on in one form or other with the State lines from Agra and Delhi into various parts of Northern Rajpootana, not only has nothing been done on this side of India to connect the B. B. and C. I. line directly with the north, but from the resolution above referred to it appears nothing is yet settled as to what shall be done. Members will readily see that the policy that has hitherto been followed must have been a very expensive one to the State, when all the railway plant and material for the lines to be made have had to be carried a much greater distance than would have been necessary had operations commenced on this side in the first instance, or at all events simultaneously with the operations on the other side.

Your committee, when expressing their views on the subject of the Yarkand mission, felt it incumbent on them to draw the attention of the Government of India to the serious disadvantage under which this part of India labours in reference to its trade with Northern India and the Punjab, and thence to the various markets of Central Asia, from the want of direct railway communication with Rajpootana to Delhi; and on requesting to be informed as to the result of the survey ordered to be undertaken by Mr. Collett's last year we were lately favoured with copy of a letter addressed to the Government of Bombay, in which it is stated "that Mr. Collett is expected to finish his plans and preliminary estimates shortly;" but after that, he will have to consult with the Consulting Engineer of the Government of Bombay, Supty Engineer of the Agra district of the Rajpootana Railway, and with the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities before the results of his survey are submitted for the consideration of the Government of India. This is then perfectly clear that, as matters have hitherto proceeded, another year will pass away before anything is settled.

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, 20th December 1873.

SEASON REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 7TH JANUARY 1874.

Kurrachee.—Rain general on 25th and 31st ultimo and followed by a small flood from Gaj.

Hyderabad.—Rain 60 cents on the 31st ultimo, intense cold since then. Agricultural reports good.

Shikarpore.—Rain on night of 25th and 31st ultimo, crops promising. Frost occasionally at night.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Slight shower of rain in Jacobabad and Tiul on 25th and 26th ultimo. Frost since 2nd. Crops healthy.

Ahmedabad.—Drizzling rain in Duskroi and Purantej one morning. Heavy dews generally. Rabee good. Cotton flowers in Dhanduka affected by blight. Public health good.

Kaira.—Cotton and rabee crops well. Weather and public health good.

Surat.—Karif nearly reaped, other crops and weather generally healthy.

Broach.—Standing crops suffered in some places owing to cloudy weather. Public health good.

Khandeish.—Rabee crops good, outturn of cotton crop estimated at twelve annas.

Nassick.—Crops and public health good. Fever continues in some parts of Maligaum, Dindori, and Peint.

Tanna.—Nights and mornings cool, days hot. Ague in Tanna, fever in almost all the talookas.

Poona.—No change in the state of rabee crops. Public health good.

Ahmednuggur.—Rabee crops suffered slightly in some talookas from want of rain, cotton picking progressing. Public health good.

Sholapore.—Cotton crops indifferent, others as before. Public health good.

Sattara.—Early crops reaped, late thriving. Fever and dysentry in Walwa; ague and cattle disease in Patun.

Belgaum.—Late crops, including cotton, progressing well.

Dharwar.—No material change except in Navalgund, owing to unfavourable season and scarcity of fodder; emigration commenced.

Kulladghee.—Kharif middling and nearly reaped; rabee parched in places. Public health good.

Canara.—Sowing for second crop progressing. Fever and cattle-disease prevail.

Rajkote.—State of cold weather crops and cotton good.

Baroda.—Rabee, cotton, and public health good.

Wudwan.—Weather cold. Crops fair. Public health good.

Colaba.—Young rabee crops are in good condision.

Ratnagherry.—(Report for the period from 6th to 19th ultimo). Sowing of kooleeth, powte, moog and toor finished; the young plants are flourishing. Sowing of waingunna and naconee, &c., commenced. General health good.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BRIG AMIZADE, 107 tons, Nacoda, will sail today for Mozambique via Goa with a general cargo.

THE S.S. CONSETT, 996 tons, Captain A. H. Heasman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (November 22nd) calling at Jeddah, Hoodeida and Aden.

THE SHIP AMAZON, 1300 tons, Captain L. Murphy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Galle with a cargo of 1,807 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE SHIP PHINEAS PENDLETON, 1295 tons, Captain A. H. Nichols, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Shields (August 17th) with a cargo of 1,934½ tons coals The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE P. & O. CO.'S S.S. MALWA, 1775 tons, Captain G. Hyde, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (December 14th) with the English mail and the following cargo:—2,209 packages cottons, 24 packages samples, 2 packages silkware, 1 package gold thread, 1 hogshead wine, 46 packages purser's stores, 5 boxes specie, 2 cases lamps, 1 box gloves, 11 packages unknown, 39 packages sundries, 507 packages stores, 20 boxes spades, 5,920 firebricks, 47 bundles hoops, 3 packages ivory, and 4,545 packages merchandize, and some other packages for transhipment for other ports.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Systematic Treatment.—Few statements are more wide of truth than the assertion that for the cure of disease, the ailing part alone demands attention, whereas both local and general malaise requires redress. These maladiments boldly face the evils they profess to remedy; local relief and general purification progress together; the diseased portion is cured, the foul whole is cleansed. Holloway's Ointment rubbed on the throat and chest exercises the most beneficial influence over sore throats, diphtheria, and cough, whether resulting from catarrh, asthma, or bronchitis. This unguent acts miraculously in arresting the extension of sores, healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and completely stopping all destructive inflammations.

HIGH COURT.—16TH JANUARY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.)

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Rahimubai, daughter of the late Alloo Paroo, and sister of the said deceased—Dallas and Lynch.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Jaffer Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Goribai, mother of the said

DR. HAYMAN'S DISMISSAL.

THE following summary, the *Times* understands, fairly describes the recent occurrences which, in addition to the case of Mr. Scott, have resulted in the dismissal of Dr. Hayman by the Governing Body from the head-mastership of Rugby:—

In February, 1872, ten of the assistant masters appealed to the Governing Body against Dr. Hayman respecting his assignment of a boarding-house to Mr. Green, who was junior to them all. The Governing Body expressly refrained from approving this act of the Head Master, but said that as the statutes and regulations which were to be made under the provisions of the public Schools Act had not yet been framed they would not interfere to disturb it. On the 12th of April 1872, a protest against the inadequacy of this treatment of the subject of the appeal was presented by five members of the Governing Body, and was entered on the minutes. At the same meeting the chairman was requested to write to the Head Master stating the importance which the Governing Body attached to the observance of the customs and usages of the school, and requesting, on the part of the Governing Body, that the customs and usages of the school as they affected the position and emoluments of the assistant masters should in no respect be departed from until the statutes and regulations had been finally sanctioned. Dr. Hayman, replying to this letter, promised that he would comply with this request. In September, 1873, before either statutes or regulations had been settled (they are not settled up to the date of the 22nd of December, 1873) on the ground of the prospective fall of numbers, Dr. Hayman, without any previous communication with the Governing Body, gave notice of dismissal to Mr. A. Sidgwick and Mr. C. J. E. Smith, who appealed to the Governing Body, and thirteen assistant masters joined in the appeal. The Governing Body, on a consideration of these facts, made a minute to this effect:—"The assistant masters, having submitted to the consideration of the Governing Body the correspondence between the Head Master and themselves relating to the notice of dismissal, are of opinion that the departure shown by such notice from the customs of the school, and from the conditions under which the assistant masters have heretofore entered upon their offices, is of very grave importance to the interests of the school. The Governing Body desire to call the attention of the Head Master to the letter of the chairman dated April 12, 1872, and to ask for an explanation, either orally or in writing, at a meeting to be held on the 19th of November for the further consideration of the matter." On the 19th of November, 1873, a letter from Dr. Hayman was read. Dr. Hayman was in attendence and made a full statement. The whole of the Governing Body were present, and, after a sitting of five hours, adopted the following resolution on a division of 11—1:—"That the Governing Body feel that, under existing circumstances, they must give effect to the intimation conveyed to Dr. Hayman in the letter of their chairman of February 25, 1873. They accordingly request him to place his resignation of the office of Head Master in the hands of the clerks before Wednesday, December 3, to take effect at Easter next." Dr. Hayman sent a letter of remonstrance, but made no mention of resigning. Another week was then given him to resign, and on the 19th of December he was dismissed on the ground of general failure in his office.

CARDINAL CULLEN ON EARL RUSSELL.

A DUBLIN telegram states that Cardinal Cullen has issued a Christmas pastoral letter, in which he says that during the period of his reign the Pope has had to contend with two leading evils of the day, which, though opposed to each other, united in assailing the foundations of Catholicity. In the first place the Pope had to contend against a vile revolutionary spirit, that tended to do away with subjection to every law and to undermine the foundations of religion and society. Had he not by his repeated exhortations and admonitions checked the growth of this canker, scenes of bloodshed, anarchy, and irreligion such as were lately enacted by the Communists in Paris, would perhaps have disgraced many other cities and countries. While resisting the revolutionary torrent, the Pope had also to oppose, like a wall of brass, the encroachments of despotism and the many attempts to establish a Pagan Cæsarism, under which temporal and spiritual things, and all the concerns of our immortal souls, would be subjected to the State, and things belonging to God given over to Cæsar. Speaking of Germany, the Cardinal says that it is difficult to know the truth, as the authorities of the German empire bribe the press, and Herr Windhurst has recently stated that a special corruption office for England, France, and Italy had been opened at Berlin, which accounted for the lying telegrams and correspondence in the public press. The German Empire, walking in the footsteps of the Tudors, was endeavouring to bring down the Catholic Church to the level of a human institution. The Emperor and Bismarck were seeking to bring down priests to the level of bailiffs, and with insolent tyranny were attempting to reduce bishops to degrading bondage. In defiance of the Pope's authority they encouraged the contemptible set of heretics who had usurped the name of Old Catholics, and recognized as a bishop an adventurer named Reinkens, an unfortunate man who pretended to episcopal rank. A meeting was to be held in London to express sympathy with the Emperor and Bismarck in their attempts to destroy the liberty of Catholics in Germany. Strange to say, Lord Russell, once the ardent champion of religious freedom and political reform, had promised to preside. It was to be regretted that in the evening of a long life Lord Russell weakly forgot the aspirations of youth, and unlearned the lessons of liberality he once taught. He may be persuaded, however, that as he imitates the example of a Trojan king in girding up his tottering limbs for the fight, so his blows will fall as harmless in the cause of Catholic truth as did the shafts of Priam on the shield of the Grecian hero.

MR. BARING'S WILL.

THE *Illustrated News* states that the will, with two codicils, of Mr. Thomas Baring, late of No. 8, Bishopsgate-street Within, City; of Norman Court, Southampton; and of No. 4, Hamilton-place, who died on the 18th ult, at Fontmeel Lodge, Bournemouth, was proved on the 18th inst. by Thomas Charles Baring, the nephew, and Henry Robertson, two of the executors. The other executor is Lord Northbrook, to whom power has been reserved to come in and prove hereafter. The personal estate is sworn under £1,500,000, the stamp duty on the probate amounting to £21,000. The testator devises all his freehold and copyhold estates in the counties of Hants and Wilts to his cousin, William Baring, for life, with remainder to his son, Francis Baring, charged with certain annual sums, amounting together to £240 per annum, for the parish schools and the poor of the parishes of East and West Tytherley, East and West Dean, and Broughton; he also to the said William Baring his freehold properties in Mincing-lane and Mark-lane; to his nephew, Lord Northbrook, he gives his leasehold residence in Hamilton-place and all his furniture and effects; to his brother, the Bishop of Durham, £30,000; to his sister, Mrs. Dupré, £20,000; to each of his nephews and nieces £5,000, and £20,000 additional to be divided between the children of his deceased sister, Mrs. Wells; to his executor, Mr Robertson, £2,000 and an annuity of £150; to each of the clerks employed by his firm, one year's wages; to each of his servants who have been with him three years, two years wages; and to those who have been with him less, one year's wages; he also gives in addition to each of the servants who have been with him upwards of ten years annuities ranging from £20 to £50, according to the length of their service; and there are a few other legacies. The residue of his real and personal property the testator leaves to Lord Northbrook, his brother, Francis Henry Baring, and Thomas Charles Baring.

THE TRADE IN ROSES.

A CORRESPONDENT has inquired if the *Gardener's Magazine* can furnish accurate statistics of the number of roses sold annually. That journal's reply is that it cannot, and that we shall never attain to anything like a fair estimate. It might be quite an easy task (it proceeds) to write to the principal rose growers and ask for particulars, but there are serious objections to such a course. We have no desire to pry into the secrets of any man's trade, and our friends of the rose nurseries might not be disposed to gratify what might appear to them an idle curiosity. However, there can be no harm in making a guess for our own amusement, and perhaps for his advantage. We begin with a few facts. At several of the nurseries where roses are made a leading feature it is common to hear the remark as the autumn dr[illegible]sh, "We have budded a hundred thou[illegible] but we have half as many again ready [illegible]s lifting begins." We could take our [illegible]o a nursery and show him twelve acres of [illegible]piece, to say nothing of several houses filled [illegible]t roses. If we reckon the twelve acres filled [illegible]briers a yard apart, the total will be nearly 60,000. [illegible]ut a yard is an extravagant distance for briers the first season, and we are within the mark after allowing for alleys and roads and accidental waste of ground. We could name several nurseries where from 120,000 to 150,000 briers are budded annually, and several more where the number averages from 30,000 to 60,000. One of our friends in the trade invests annually £2,000 in briers and labour in making outdoor roses. Having cast up a series of totals of this kind that we can pretty well rely on, we are satisfied the sales of roses must considerably exceed a million annually. If we reckon those worth a shilling each, the total cost to the public will be fifty thousand pounds. But we have yet to consider the pot roses, and the new roses, and all kinds of odds and ends of a commercial nature of which roses are the subject, and we shall probably have to add an equal amount of these, which brings up the total to one hundred thousand pounds. That this is far below the actual amount that changes hands in this country on roses is made evident by the large sums our nurserymen pay to the French raisers every year for their novelties. There must be a profit on this transaction, and we cannot see how to find it in a total of a hundred thousand pounds. We hand over the query to those of our readers who know something of roses, and have a taste for inquiries. The subject is full of interest, but not of such great importance as to render it necessary to pry into affairs that belong to individuals much more than to the community.

MR. RUSKIN ON ETCHING.

MR. RUSKIN has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Architect*:—

My dear Sir,—I am entirely glad you had permission to publish some of Mr. Ernest George's etchings; they are the most precious pieces of work I have seen for many a day, though they are still, like nearly everything the English do, best in art, faultful in matters which might have been easily conquered, and not a little wasteful, sometimes of means and time; I should be glad, therefore, of space enough in your columns to state, with reference to these sketches, some of the principles of etching which I had not time to define in the lectures on engraving I gave this year at Oxford, and which are too often forgotten even by our best draughtsmen. I call Mr. George's work precious, chiefly because it indicates an intense perception of points of character in architecture, and a sincere enjoyment of them for their own sake. His drawings are not accumulative of material for future use; still less are they vain exhibitions of his own skill. He draws the scene in all its true relations because it delights him, and he perceives what is permanently and altogether characteristic in it. As opposed to such frank and joyful work, most modern architectural drawings are mere diagram or exercise. I call them precious, in the second place, because they show very great powers of true composition. All their subjects are made delightful more by skill of arrangement than by any dexterities of execution; and this faculty is very rare among landscape painters and architects; because nearly every man who has any glimmering of it naturally takes to figure painting—not that the ambition to paint figures is any sign of the faculty, but that, when people have the faculty, they nearly always have also the ambition. And, indeed, this is quite right, if they would not forsake their architecture afterwards, but apply their power of figure design, when gained, to the decoration of their buildings. To return to Mr. George's work. It is precious, lastly, in its fine sense of serene light and shade, as opposed to the coruscations and horrors of common modern attempts in that direction. But it is a pity—and this is the first general principle of etching which I feel it necessary to affirm—when the instinct of chiaroscuro leads the artist to spend time in producing texture on his plate which cannot be ultimately perfect, however laboured. All the common raptures concerning blots, burr, delicate biting, and the other tricks of the etching trade, merely indicate imperfect feeling for shadow. The proper instrument of chiaroscuro is the brush; a wash of sepia, rightly managed, will do more in ten minutes than Rembrandt himself could do in ten days of the most ingenious scratching, or blurt out by the most happy mixtures of art and accident.* As soon as Mr. George has learned what true light and shade is (and a few careful studies with brush or chalk would enable him to do so), he will not labour his etched subjects in vain. The virtue of an etching, in this respect, is to express perfectly harmonious sense of light and shade, but not to realize it. All fine etchings are done with few lines. Secondly—and this is a still more important general principle (I must let myself fall into dictatorial terms, for brevity's sake)—let your few lines be sternly clear, however delicate, or however dark. All burr and botch is child's play; a true draughtsman must never be at the mercy of his copper and ink. Drive your line well and fairly home; don't scrawl or zigzag; know where your hand is going, and what it is doing, to a hairsbreadth; then bite clear and clean, and let the last impression be as good as the first. When it begins to fail, break your plate. Third general principle. Don't depend much on various biting. For a true master, and a great purpose, even one biting is enough. By no flux or dilution of acid can you ever etch a curl of hair or a cloud; and if you think you can etch the gradations of coarser things, it is only because you have never seen them. Try, at your leisure, to etch a teacup or a tallow candle, of their real size; see what you can make of the gradations of those familiar articles; if you succeed to your mind, you may try something more difficult afterwards. Lastly. For all definite shades of architectural detail, use pencil or charcoal, or the brush, never the pen point. You can draw a leaf surface rightly in a minute or two with these; with the pen point, never, to all eternity. And on your knowing what the surface of a form is, depends your entire power of recognizing good work. The difference between thirteenth-century work, wholly beautiful, and a cheap imitation of it, wholly damnable, lies in gradations of surface as subtle as those of a rose leaf, and which are, to modern sculpture, what singing is to a steam-whistle. For the rest, the limitation of etched work to few lines unables the sketcher to multiply his subjects, and make his time infinitely more useful to himself and others. I would most humbly solicit, in conclusion, such advantageous use of his gifts from Mr. George. He might etch a little summer tour for us every year, and give permanent and exquisite record of a score of scenes, rich in historical interest, with no more pains than he has spent on one or two of these plates in drawing the dark sides of a wall.—Yours faithfully, JOHN RUSKIN.

* The value of Rembrandt's etchings is always in the inverse ratio of the labour bestowed on them after his first thoughts have been decisively expressed; and even the best of his chiaroscuros (the spotted shell, for instance), are mere child's play compared to the disciplined light and shade of Italian masters.

CONTINENTAL LITERATURE IN 1873.

THE *Athenæum* publishes this week a review of the continental literature of 1873, arranged under the heads of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Servia and Crotia, Spain, and Sweden. The writers of the article on Belgium, (Monsieurs de Laveleye and Paul Frédéricq) say:—"Belgium, which escaped almost by a miracle the calamities of the Franco-German war, now understands better than ever the value of her national independence. An important publication, which appeared early in 1873, proves her confidence in the present, and her faith in the future. The *Patria Belgica* published under the direction of Professor Van Bemmel, is a great national Encyclopædia; the articles have been written by distinguished professors of the different subjects. The history of Belgium is there retraced from the beginning, and her actual situation is shown, physically and materially, politically and socially, morally and intellectually. The first portion, entitled 'Belgique Physique' (the last number of which has just appeared) treats of the questions which relate to the climate, to the animals, plants, and the rural economy of the country. The 'Patria Belgica' is not only a work well calculated to strengthen national feeling in Belgium, but foreigners also will find in it a standard work of reference." Of France, M. Gustave Masson writes that "there has been no sign of a falling off in the different departments of French literature." Of novels, poetry, and the drama, M. Masson says:—"I need not give much space to novels, poetry, and the drama. Most of the fashionable novelists have the pretension to be considered as accurate students of human nature; they talk loudly of their psychological analysis, whereas they depict nothing but monstrosities, and exhibit before us all the horrors of a moral charnel-house. There can scarcely be a French novel conceivable, of course, which does not derive its interest from a love intrigue between a married woman and some gay Lothario. M. M. Zola and Belot go farther still, and manage to be so revolting, that compared with 'Le Ventre de Paris' and 'La Femme de Feu,' even M. Theophile Gautier's tales are decency itself. We have, it is true, M. Jules Sandeau's 'Jean de Thommeray,' M M. Erckmann-Chatrian's 'Deux Frères,' and half a dozen others, but these are mere exceptions. The 'Enchantements de Prudence,' written by a certain Mdme. de Saman, and eulogized in a Preface by Mdme. George Sand are a curious instance of that mixture of high-flown philosophy and passion which rendered 'Indiana,' 'Valentine,' and 'Jacques' so popular forty years ago. As for poetry, booksellers are now induced, from want of original productions, to reprint the works of M. Soulary, Thieuriet, and Coppee. For works of imagination, more than any other branch of literature, thorough change is absolutely needed; but I suppose that society itself should be reformed first; and novelists are, to a certain extent, justified in saying that, after all, they can only paint what they see going on around them."

Herr Robert Zimmerman says:—"In 1871, there were published in Germany not less than 10,669 works altogether. In 1872, the number rose to 11,127, and probably the present year will show a further increase. Whether the quality of German publications continues to improve as the quantity to increase, is a point there would be some difficulty in deciding." The same writer asks:—"Is it a sign of the times that of all branches of literature theology alone last year showed a decrease (from 1,362 works to 1,234)? Should it show an increase in 1873, it will be due to its foes rather than its friends. The 'New Faith' of Strauss has called the adherents of the 'Old Faith' rationalists and believers in the supernatural to arms, just as his 'Life of Jesus' did nearly forty years ago. Of the writers against Strauss, whose name is legion, I can only mention here Huber, Froschammer, J. B. Meyer, Zeising, and Nietsche. All Strauss's friends have turned foes, but his foes have not become his friends. His former comrades of the Hegelian school cannot pardon him for having gone over to the Materialists. The Radicals are ill pleased with his loyalty to the Prussian Royal family, and his defence of capital punishment, while the Ultramontanes with secret joy point out that it is more dangerous to offend the visible Emperor than the invisible Deity. The most truculent of his antagonists, Nietsche, has assailed him in the grossest terms; but Nietsche is hardly to be considered an impartial writer. He is a fanatical adherent of Schopenhauer's philosophy and Wagner's music. Strauss has been imprudent enough to praise Hegel and Mozart, and to express himself by no means enthusiastically about Schopenhauer and Wagner. Accordingly, Nietsche declares him quite unworthy of his well-known fame as a classical writer of prose; but Nietsche's own style will hardly be reckoned classical till German literature assumes the forms of pot-house rhetoric."

Signor Angelo De Gubernatis, who contributes the article on Italy, writes:—

"We know what we have lost this past year; we do not yet know what the coming year may bring to fill up the void which has been made. In one single year Manzoni and Guerrazzi, Giannone and Dall' Ongaro, Lambruschini and Bianchetti, Rattazzi and Cassati, Donati and Mariani, Magi and Promis, Zuccagni-Orlandini, Francois Rossi, Dom. Mauro, David Chiossone, Charles A. Valle. What an obituary! A great deal of our contemporary literature has this year been devoted to rendering honour to the names of the illustrious departed." In another place the writer says: "That Italy lives and is making progress was evident at the Exhibition of Vienna to whoever would take the trouble to glance over the mass of publications which the Italian Government, with happy forethought, had prepared to illustrate all our educational institutions (academies, archives, museums, libraries, &c.). All these are valuable contributions to the history of Italian civilization; in reading them one feels that new Italy has shown life and movement where there was none before, and that, in spite of being clogged by our financial condition, it is making its way to better things."

Of Sweden, Mr. Herrman Abmkvest writes:—"Although the political power of Sweden is insignificant, still the steady advance in almost every branch of literary activity proves that, in general culture, we cannot without success try to keep up with greater and more prosperous nations." The new system of people-schools, dating from 1842, the self-government of communities dating from 1862, and the new form of political representation dating from 1865, have contributed to elevate the intellectual level of the people, and the literary consequence appear in a continually increasing demand for books and journals. In this respect it may perhaps be worth noticing that the thin population of Sweden (amounting to little more than four millions) already supports a periodical literature of not less than 240 weekly and daily papers, one of which, *The Swedish Weekly (Svenska Veckoröt det)*, publishes 50,000 copies of each number (one for every eight inhabitants); that during the last ten years more than fifteen million copies of religious books, tracts, and papers have been spread among the people, and that in 1873 alone the stock of printing presses has nearly doubled. Among the literary productions of this year, the most important from several points of view is undoubtedly the last translation of the New Testament, issued by the "Royal Bible Commission," which, established by order of Gustavus the Third, has this year arrived at the respectable age of a full century. The new previous translations have never been accepted, nor has this last essay succeeded in gaining the necessary majority in our "Kykromote," but the principles laid down in it have met with a full approbation, at least as regards the critical treatment of the text. They involve an entire rejection of the authorized version. 'The Bible of Charles the Twelfth,' based upon codices of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the acceptance of the Sinaitic, Vatican, and Alexandrine codices as standard authorities, and a strict attention to the researches of Tichendorf and others on the field of criticism.

LORD RUSSELL ON THE POPE'S LETTER.

SIR GEORGE BOWYER has forwarded the *Times* the following correspondence between himself and Lord Russell:—

"Temple, Dec. 1, 1873.

"Dear Lord Russell,—I hope our very long acquaintance permits me to say that I have read with the deepest pain in *The Times* to-day that you are to preside at a meeting which is to express approbation of the measures and proceedings of the Prussian and German Governments against the Roman Catholic Church.

"Such a meeting must produce the bitterest feelings on the part of both Catholics and Protestants in this country, and I think, my Lord, things will be well if not exactly every lover of peace, charity, and liberty will lament and deplore and the effects of which will be injurious to your own Catholic fellow-countrymen.

"We have nothing to do with the persecutions now carried on in Germany by means of measures of legislation which for this country would be rejected and reprobated by every public man and every party, and be received in the House of Commons with contempt and derision

"We ought to keep aloof from everything that bears even the semblance of persecution.

"We ought to be proud that we alone truly understand religious liberty, and see how unwise it is for a Government to engage in a contest with a religious body, which, in substance, is a fight against religious opinions of a portion of its subjects.

"Prince Bismarck does not want your sympathy and he will be amused and laugh at the applause of English Liberals.

"He wields the power of a military and arbitrary Government clothed in the garb of Constitutional Monarchy. Thank God, our principles are very different from his. His policy is to reduce both the Catholic and Lutheran Church to a subject bondage under the Government. He will fail, for force has never ultimately triumphed over opinion.

"But let not the people of this country be misled into connecting themselves with an inglorious war grounded on principles diametrically opposed to those which give us a comparative freedom from religious animosities and discord in their most dangerous form; and allow me most respectfully to say that an Anglo-German No-Popery movement here would be very unjust to Her Majesty's Catholic subjects and injurious to the peace and welfare of the country.

"Believe me, my dear Lord Russell, yours faithfully,
"GEORGE BOWYER."

"Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, Dec. 4.

"Dear Sir George Bowyer,—I am very sorry to differ from you in the step which I have taken of consenting to preside at a meeting at which it will be proposed to express our sympathy with the Emperor of Germany in the declaration he has made in his letter to the Pope.

"I agree with you that the time has been foreseen by Sir Robert Peel when the Roman Catholic Church disclaims equality and will be satisfied with nothing but ascendency.

"To this ascendency, openly asserted to extend to all baptized persons, and therefore including our Queen, the Prince of Wales, our Bishops and clergy, I refuse to submit. The autonomy of Ireland is asserted at Rome. I decline the Pope's temporal rule over Ireland.

"I remain, yours very truly,
"RUSSELL."

"Temple, Dec. 5, 1873.

"Dear Lord Russell,—In answer to your letter I assure you that no one is more opposed to 'ascendency,' whether Catholic or Protestant, than I am. My belief is that the peace and happiness of a nation depend in a great degree on every man respecting the religious convictions of his neighbour, and the State not attempting to control conscientious opinions nor interfering with the liberty of Churches and denominations.

"As for the claim on all baptized persons contained in the Pope's Letter to the German Emperor, it is not temporal nor political, but spiritual. His Holiness necessarily claims as head of the Catholic Church to be the spiritual Pastor and Bishop of all baptized persons, and I do not see why this claim should cause any uneasiness to Her Majesty the Queen or his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Every Bishop of the Established Church makes the same claim within his diocese and every clergyman within his parish. At any rate, the claim in question is theological and matter of religious opinion, which no public meeting and no Act of Parliament can touch.

"Of course, Protestants refuse to submit to the spiritual authority of the Pope; and this also is matter of opinion and any declaration of personal infallibility is simply superfluous.

"The essential question before us is whether Englishmen, and especially English Liberals, are justified in sanctioning the penal laws and severe measures of the Prussian and German Government against the Roman Catholic Church in that country, and at the same time commencing an Anglo-German No-Popery movement here which must kindle the flames of religious discord and sectarian hatred among our countrymen, especially in Ireland.

"Let me call your attention to the following extract from a thoughtful and most able article in the *Standard* of the 2d inst.:—

"'If Earl Russell and his friends approve Prince Bismarck's legislation, they would themselves be willing to support a British Minister who passed the following proposals:—Every Irish youth intended for the Roman Catholic priesthood shall be compelled to pass a portion of his curriculum at Trinity College and while he is doing so he shall not live in a college or house exclusively devoted to Roman Catholics. When he takes Holy Orders he shall satisfy the State—*i.e.*, a State that not only does not itself hold Roman Catholic opinions but very strongly objects to them—that he is a fit person to be intrusted with the cure of souls, and if the Bishop of any diocese shall appoint him to such cure without the consent of the State the Bishop shall be subject to fine and imprisonment. Once appointed with the consent of the State, a clergyman shall neither be removed nor suspended by his Bishop without the permission of the State, the Bishop again to be liable to fine and imprisonment if he disregards this regulation. Should any Prelate persist in denying the right of the State to veto his appointments, translations, or suspensions he shall be removed from his office. We can scarcely be wrong in thinking that could a Minister—even Earl Russell—be found courageous enough to propose such a policy, he would be deserted by all the thinking portion of his fellow countrymen. Yet the above programme is already in force in Prussia, and it is this programme sympathy for which is to be publicly expressed at St. Jame's-hall, under the presidency of the historical champion of civil and religious liberty.'

"To these things the meeting and its chairman must commit themselves, for they cannot express their sympathy with the Emperor and condemn his measures as tyrannical and unjust. The Catholic schools—even those in convents—are shut up, the religious communities are dispersed, and there are hundreds of Catholic parishes deprived of their clergy. Are these one sort of religious liberty, and prove that state of affairs? But what I most deprecate is the importation into this kingdom of the bitter spirit which now rages in Germany. What have we to do with that German persecution? We have now lived in peace for some years, and should the seniors of the two great political and religious animosity be again stirred up?

"Having had the honour to represent an Irish constituency for 16 years, I feel it my duty to remonstrate against that meeting, which will be received by Ireland as an insult and an injury, and increase the unfriendly feeling which, unhappily, exists there towards England. And, as an Englishman, I raise my protest against a movement which must excite the public mind, disturb the peace of the country, and inflict both pain and injury on Her Majesty's loyal Roman Catholic subjects. "Believe me, yours faithfully,

"GEORGE BOWYER."

"Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, Dec. 11.

"Dear Sir George,—I have no objection to the publication of my letter, but I will look at my copy of it to see if I wish any part of it omitted.

"You seem to forget the part the Whigs took in remedying your legitimate grievances.—" Yours truly,

"RUSSELL."

"Pembroke Lodge, Dec. 12.

"Dear Sir George,—I have looked over a copy of my letter to you of the 4th of December, and I have no objection to its publication.—" Yours truly,

"RUSSELL."

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
AKYAB.	HONGKONG.	
RANGOON.	MANILLA.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do 5 "
Do do 6 do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balance of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 50 Barrels AMERICAN FLOUR, first quality, ex Barque SHAMROCK from New York.—Apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 8th January 1874.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 29th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO.

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
17, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

EVERY description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., promptly executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates the healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1868) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICES.

DADABHOY COWASJEE has removed from No. 30 to No. 8, Meadow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Church, begs to inform the PUBLIC in general that he has always on hand an extensive STOCK of GLASS, CROCKERY and PLATEDWARES, of every description; Lamps and Lustres of the best make; Filters of all sizes, from Doulton and Watts; Rich Toilet sets, complete, which he offers FOR SALE at much REDUCED PRICES. Articles given on hire for a day or month.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND BEST W